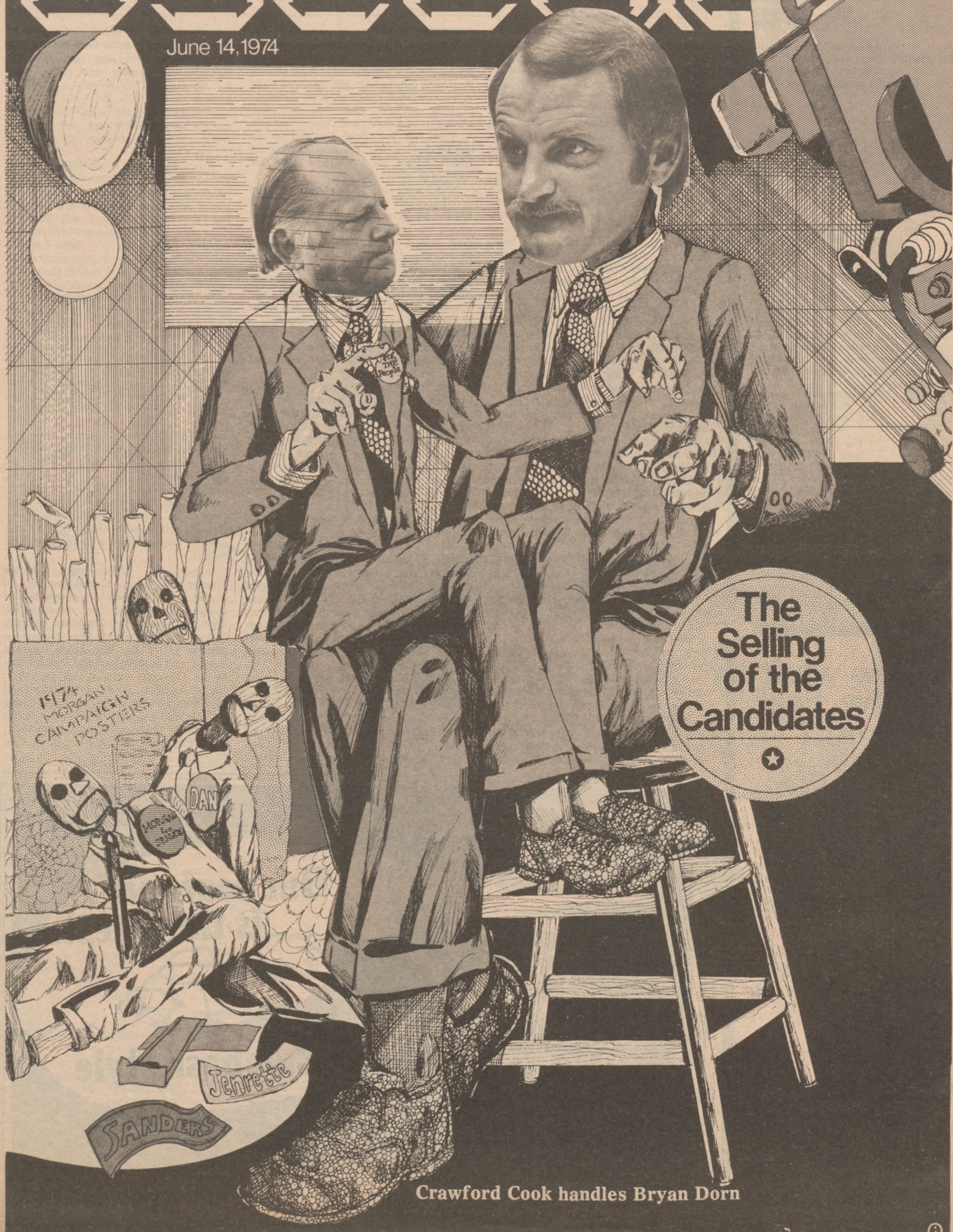


SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

25¢

# OSCEOLA

June 14, 1974



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# osceola

"The mission of a modern newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

from a column by Peter Finley Dunn

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# TRB

from Washington

## Remembering D-Day

At 10:30 p.m. 30 years ago, the loudspeaker bawls "All hands, man your battle stations", and a bugle blows "General Quarters," and I jump out of my berth on the heavy cruiser U.S.S. *Quincy*, Captain Senn commanding, give an embarrassed glance at the frightened young man in war correspondent's uniform looking out at me from the mirror and say, "You fool, you damn fool, with a wife and family, what in hell are you doing here!" and go on up to the open bridge to observe The Longest Day, D-Day. June 5-6, 1944. We are going to invade Normandy.

A couple of hours before this, the chaplain prayed for us. Out in the breeze or down in the engine room men bared their heads. I looked back toward England and wondered: Something marvelous was going on. All the world's ships were coming our way. Big ships; little ships; convoys, with barrage balloons tugging them ahead. British ships, Dutch ships. Free French ships. Their names mingled like a chant. The British names came down through history: *The Black Prince*, for instance, buddying up with the old battlewagon, *Texas* and *Arkansas*. One transport was the *Susan B. Anthony*. (Sunk within hours).

"Ask and it shall be given; seek and ye shall find," said the chaplain. We hoped it was so, and it was no time for doubts. "Our help is in the Lord..."

Now it is midnight. The sky is overcast. Somewhere up there the moon is one night from being full. Once it glows out and casts us in full relief in a silvery patch. Our ship is flanked by shadowy destroyers. There are only dim red battle lights. Suddenly over in France there is a spurt of tracer bullets and a falling meteor that I suppose is really an airplane. I keep thinking of home, where they are finishing supper at 7, and getting ready for homework. We are probably all thinking the same thing. We talk in whispers.

Here is a wonderful thing! We are on a dark seas moving at half speed toward history and here are little pinpricks of cheery light, bobbing discreetly on the surface — a mine-swept safety lane marked so that even a landsman could follow it. They give a wonderful emotional release — somebody has been here, somebody knows what we are doing, somebody has planned this. A sense of the immensity of this thing

slowly grows.

There is no harbor ahead so we are taking our harbors with us — so-called Mulberries and Gooseberries, to be created by sinking old warships and merchant ships as jetties against rough weather. They are chugging out under their own power like *The Black Prince* and the *Susan B. Anthony*. We were briefed on this but we don't believe it. We will attack just about where William the Conqueror sailed for England in 1066.

It is 3 a.m.; it is 4 a.m. We are six miles off shore, off what will be called Utah Beach. By now the enemy must know what's up. Bombers roar overhead. Flares drop inland. I am so wrought-up I do knee-bends. A thousand youngsters are on board almost as inexperienced as I. It is pathetic to hear them ask my opinion. Everything's fine, I say. Now we wait three miles off-shore. All nine guns point at the beach. 5:30 a.m. There are yellow streaks in the cloud cover. Now! — The guns go off and the *Quincy* bounces. Dawn finds us on Germany's doormat like the morning milk bottle.

I don't know much about battles. After an hour of this there is a certain sameness. First I am frightened and then bored and ashamed of both emotions. We are supposed to soften up shore batteries for the landing parties. At 6 a.m. we still bang away methodically, like a thunderbolt worked by clockwork. At 6:30. The landing craft hit the beaches. The immensity of sky and land dwarfs everything so that from here you have to hear the noise and strain at the binoculars to know a battle is going on. Maybe this is true of all battles. If you are in the middle you can't figure the score. A destroyer is hit, a mine explodes with a geyser higher than the National Press Building, a plane lays a smoke screen. A sound like milk cans is the shells being ejected from the 5-inch batteries. Our destroyers practically walk on the beach. A little French village with a spire nestles in the cliffs.

And now, runty little barges go ashore like a line of beetles. They are brave men aboard. Except for the luck of the draw I would be on one. I pick out a squarish little craft with a lace of form in front. It is like picking out a particular ant. What would I be doing now if I were aboard,

instead of Ken Crawford of *Newsweek*? Would I have the guts? God knows. The one I have picked reaches the beach, loses its foam, waddles up — I can't see her but I bet the seasick GI's are glad to exchange horrors.

Nine a.m., 10 a.m., noon. The cook has made a mistake. He thought yesterday was D-Day and served ice-cream and cake; now it's just beans.

It is afternoon. I could sleep a week. I put on headphones in the communications room. A German broadcast denies any troops are ashore. They seem befuddled. We have attacked Dieppe and Dunkirk, they say. A BBC broadcast says we are winning. Cheers. Nobody here has any idea. Mostly, it is a communications jargon: the sound of a battle; the parent voice crying out loudly and commandingly. Suddenly, a quiet voice identifies itself. "I am pinned down," says the quiet voice. "I am between machine gun pillbox crossfire." Our radio leaves him.

The drama is in that line of LCM's, ugliest craft every built, so close to use I can almost see faces. I can see the burly skipper of the nearest and notice his arms are akimbo. He looks contemptuously at the U.S.S. *Quincy* staring us out of countenance. I bet he comes from the North River. I bet he is a tugboat captain. He sweeps the battle with an uncomplimentary eye. If he spoke he would have a Jersey accent and would take no backtalk from nobody, see? — not from no warship, not from no Germans. We let go an eight-inch salvo over his right ear that must at least establish a feeling of mutual respect.

About 11 that night, double summer-time, begins a great droning. An unending line of bombers comes out of England each towing a paratroop glider. They are in single line formation, so many that they arch the sky from horizon to horizon. After the first batch comes a second, and as it passes flying high the first begins to return, without the steeples — behind the lines. It is a cavalry charge and I have seen it. I am unable to speak. I look up, my eyes are wet. It is like a religious experience. This is my country doing this. I am doing this. *That swine — Hitler*. I am so proud.

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# Cheap Shots

## Tidelands skirmishes

The Battle of Sandy Island continued this week and spilled over into the whole general issue of whether or not the Sanders tidelands bill will be passed.

This week's skirmish started Tuesday when officials of the South Carolina Environmental Coalition blasted Senators James Stevens (See *Osceola*, May 10) and James Waddell for alleged personal interests in preventing tidelands legislation from winning approval in the Senate. The far-reaching Sanders tidelands bill now resides in a Senate subcommittee chaired by, of all people, Stevens.

Brion Blackwelder, an official of the S.C. Environmental Coalition which claims to represent seven environmental groups with a total membership of 6,000, said in a Tuesday press conference that Stevens is "undeniably among the kings of the dredge and fill" of marshland areas. He claimed Stevens' opposition to the tidelands bill stemmed from his own financial interests.

Blackwelder also criticized Waddell for alleged environmental irresponsibility as chairman of the Coastal Zone Management Council. "Let nobody be deceived," said Blackwelder. "The legislation he (Waddell) has pushed has always been either so weak as to be worthless or so filled with vested interest bonuses that the small amount of protection he offers is simply sugar on a very bitter pill."

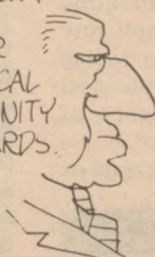
On Wednesday, Waddell and Stevens used the floor of the Senate as a podium to answer the Environmental Coalition's charges. Both approached the press desk in the Senate chamber and said they were ready to offer reasoned rebuttals. They didn't want the press, or its readers, they said, to think they always spoke with "fire and indignation."

For more than an hour, Waddell and Stevens held the floor, disputing the Environmental Coalition's contentions that they have vested interests in developing marshlands, and therefore, in opposing the Sanders bill. But despite their apparent desire to maintain a reasoned debate, they took advantage of that senatorial prerogative which apparently permits grown men to have temper tantrums in public. (One Associated Press account of the scene said "both Waddell and Stevens grew visibly and verbally angrier as they spoke.")

Waddell called one of the EC spokesperson's contentions a "bald-faced lie." Stevens threatened to sue the environmentalists for slander and the news media for libel for falsely reporting he had solicited a \$330,000 bribe to drop his opposition to the tidelands bill. (Actually, several weeks ago, a South Carolina daily newspaper reported that Stevens had said—presumably facetiously—in the midst of a Senate debate that he would drop his objections to the tidelands bill "when somebody gives us back our \$330,000 we've invested at Sandy

### Feiffer

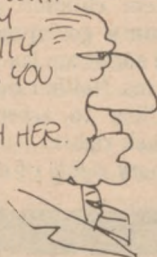
I BELIEVE OBSCENITY IS A MATTER OF LOCAL COMMUNITY STANDARDS.



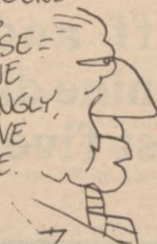
AND STOP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.



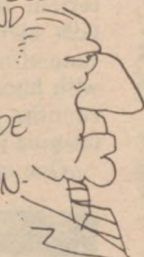
IN MY COMMUNITY YOU MAY GO WITH A GIRL FROM THE COMMUNITY AS LONG AS YOU DON'T FOOL AROUND WITH HER.



BUT YOU'RE ALLOWED TO FOOL AROUND ON BUSINESS TRIPS BECAUSE YOU'RE ALONE AND, ACCORDINGLY, FREE TO HAVE A GOOD TIME.

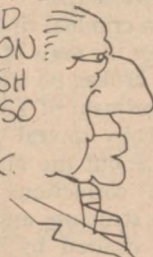


YOU MAY ONLY FOOL AROUND WITH GIRLS FROM OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY.



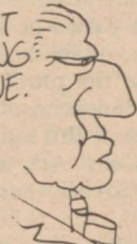
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Island." Whether repeating that statement is suggesting that Stevens is soliciting a bribe is open to interpretation and is anybody's guess.)

Stevens basic contention is that he has no actual financial interest in the firm (Sandy Island Development Corporation) which has been dredging and filling in Georgetown County (until stopped in early May by a federal cease and desist order). Stevens is actually a director of the Sandy Island Corporation, a company which owns most of Sandy Island, and which sold a prime 214-acre tract of the island to SIDC for \$250,000. The land was mortgaged to the Sandy Island Corporation. Stevens maintains he opposed his company's decision to sell the marshland area for development and that he refused to acquire stock in SIDC. Yet, Stevens certainly had an indirect financial interest in the firm which has been filling and dredging, because if SIDC goes bankrupt, SIC will suffer.

Stevens also charged that environmentalists are generally wealthy people who wish to deny the common man access to coastal property. "When they try to usurp the rights of people to own property in fee simple, that's a form of fascism. I expected to see them goose-stepping over at the State House," he said in reference to the Environmental Coalition representatives.

Though Stevens threatened to file lawsuits against EC members and the press, he seemed to soften his stance. He quoted the Bible as his guide in the matter: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Maybe he's hoping that those who don't like seeing South Carolina's coast ruined won't remember the other scripture: "Do unto others..."

## No blacks admitted

Ed Kimbrough finally succumbed to pressure from Republican higher-ups this week and went along with his fellow Republicans on the Richland School District One Board of Commissioners in choosing a white to replace the unexpired term of Michael Kushner.

As reported last week in *Osceola*, Dr. Kimbrough had split with the other three Republicans on the board over the decision as to who was going to replace Kushner. Kushner had resigned his seat after being transferred by his employer, the Westinghouse Corporation.

Kimbrough's alliance with Democrats Hayes Mizell and Shepherd Dunn had caused a string of 3-3 votes on virtually every nominee the board considered. The Democrats and Kimbrough said they wanted a black on the board so that the blacks, who represent 57 per cent of the district's enrollment, would

feel they had some voice in board decisions.

Kimbrough caught hell from his Republican cohorts, not so much for not siding with them, since the doctor has seen fit not to vote with the block on numerous occasions, but for insisting the new board member be "a black."

Kimbrough told *Osceola* last week that we wanted a black and that he didn't see any hurry to resolve the matter, yet, after the Tuesday night election of Rosalind Sargent, a white parent, Kimbrough explained his vote for her in terms of "not dragging it out."

Sources close to the board

indicate that Kimbrough tried to avoid bringing the issue to a vote, but once he saw it was futile to try to stall he voted for Mrs. Sargent.

The source also said that county Republican bigwigs had been "leaning" on the doctor in an effort to whip him into line. Obviously, their efforts paid off. As the week ended, black leaders were voicing their grievances about the decision for Mrs. Sargent whom many blacks had objected to earlier. "I hate to say it," replied NAACP state leader Isaac Williams to a reporter's query, "but I believe the decision definitely has racist overtones."

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## Memo Reveals Child Abuse

# Dilemma for juveniles remains

by Bob Thompson

The image of juvenile corrections has undergone a great many changes in the past five years. Some of the changes have been cosmetic, others substantial.

Since "corrections" has a criminal ring to it and many of the children who fall under the aegis of the Department of Juvenile Corrections had broken no laws, the name was changed in 1972 to the Department of Youth Services.

Following national publicity several years ago in the Christian Science Monitor about the inadequacy of the South Carolina juvenile corrections system, major revisions were made in the structure and services of the department. A committee chaired by then State Sen. Eugene N. Zeigler had found widespread homosexuality, abuses of corporal punishment, and poor educational programs in the state juvenile corrections institutions.

Legislation was passed in 1970 which appointed a new board of directors, established a reception and evaluation center to diagnose the problems and needs of juveniles, and set up an independent aftercare and placement agency. The effect of this legislation, along with the 1969 Uniform Family Court Act, was to upgrade—in theory, at least—a woefully archaic and inefficient youth services program.

Children within the various institutions in the Department of Youth Services now are called students, and the educational operations of the department constitute a separate school district under the supervision of the Department of Education. Thus students now have a much better chance of rehabilitation—and of leading a normal life—than they did under the old system where the state acted more as a caretaker for delinquent and problem children than anything else.

Yet grave problems remain for children with behavioral and/or domestic problems in the state of South Carolina, especially before the youngsters are admitted to the state institutions. The dilemma is typical. The S.C. General Assembly has passed various laws to protect juvenile rights and to provide aid for children with criminal tendencies or family problems. But when it comes to handing out the necessary funds to alleviate inadequacies which it admits

exist, the legislature is characteristically hesitant.

Moreover, much of the responsibility for making certain that problem children receive proper attention falls upon the county governments, which almost any state official would admit are lax when it comes to dealing with human problems. Neither the state nor the individual counties seem willing to accept the responsibility of insuring juveniles their rights.

One of the primary rights of children placed in state or

**"...Jeff and Jack spent those nine days in jail with at least five adults..."**

county institutions is that they be separated from adults while they are incarcerated. The reason for the 1969 law and earlier versions calling for the sequestering of juveniles from adults is obvious. Children who are picked up by the police for criminal offenses or, as often is the case, merely because they are being neglected or abused at home, can be seriously damaged—psychologically and physically—if they are placed in jail cells with hardened adult criminals.

Cases of juveniles being molested and sexually violated by adults while under the "supervision" of the state or counties—especially the latter—are frequent enough to warrant concern among correctional officials. But too often such instances are ignored or, when publicized, the official reaction is something like, "What do you expect

me to do about it? I don't have anywhere else to put the kids except in a jail cell."

\*\*\*\*\*

Earlier this year, two young black brothers from Williston were arrested on several counts of breaking and entering, according to a memo from Reception and Evaluation Center intake worker Al Brodie to Grady Decell, state director of the Department of Youth Services, obtained by *Osceola* this week. Jeff, 13, and Jack, 12, were confined in a local jail for nine days while they were waiting to be sent to the R&E Center near Columbia for diagnostic testing and a dispositional hearing, Brodie related.

Jeff and Jack spent those nine days in a cell with at least five adults. During that time, the memo said, the brothers were homosexually raped by several different adults. Jack was forced to perform oral sex on one man, and he was also forced to masturbate an adult. Both brothers were burned on their feet and toes with cigarettes, and Jeff said he was "slapped around" and kicked once when he wouldn't submit to the adults' demands, Brodie wrote.

Other instances of county officials deliberately breaking the state law forbidding the transportation or imprisonment of minors with adults may not be as dramatic, but they are nevertheless common. And often the young victims of this illegality have not broken any laws themselves, but are put in a jail cell because they have run away from intolerable homes or been abandoned by their parents, and the police have nowhere else to put them. This is perhaps the most tragic aspect of juvenile problems: that children whose only "fault" is coming from a bad home should have a criminal stigma attached to them and that they should be placed in direct contact with kind of influences they need least.

Johnny, a 15-year-old Negro, is a good case in point. (He was also mentioned in Brodie's memo to Decell.) Although his "crime" was in experiencing what he termed "home problems," Johnny was sent to a Clarendon

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## "...Historically, it's been hard to get adequate funding for human resources at the county level..."



Decell

County jail where he spent a period of 28 days in a cell with adults. Luckily, he was not harmed.

So many instances of minors being incarcerated in cells with adults and sometimes abused have been discovered by Youth Services officials that intake workers at the R&E Center have included that topic in their interviews with incoming children. (After a child is taken into official custody, whether he has broken a law, or a family court or similar body has decided it is in his best interest to be removed from his home, the child is sent to the R&E Center. There he is kept from a 30 to 45 day period and is given psychological, mental and medical tests to diagnose his situation. Then a "dispositional" hearing by the family court in his home county will determine where he will be sent next.)

Grady Decell discussed this week what happens when a child tells an R&E worker that he has been abused or imprisoned with adults.

When the chaplain or intake workers hear of such a case, they file a report with him, Decell said. He then contacts Bert Friday, the state jail inspector, who tries to determine if the child's claim is valid and, if so, who is at fault.

The smiling, outgoing Decell, who has been state director since 1970, admitted improper confinement of juveniles does exist. But the blame, he claims, lies on the county level. "We're the ones who are trying to expose it," he claimed.

Decell feels that South Carolina's youth services system ranks among the most "liberal" and innovative in the nation. Assuredly, he is right in the sense that it has taken great steps toward improvement in the last few years. But the problems with juveniles being abused by adult inmates and, at times, by law enforcement officials usually occur before the juveniles are in the hands of the state, as he points out.

What happens in most such cases is that a youngster will break a law, or run away from home, or have such a poor relationship with his family that living at home is out of the question. Often local or county police will be given the task of confining the child or finding someplace else where he can stay until he is given a hearing (in family or

domestic court, or in some cases before a magistrate) and sent to the proper institution.

The need for more and better intake workers on the county level was stressed repeatedly by Decell. These social workers would serve functions that law officers usually do not have the time nor the training to do, he said. Often domestic problems which have caused a child to run away from home or his parents to ask for him to be "sent up" are emotional and temporary, and can be resolved by a trained social worker. If the problems can't be patched up, Decell said, it's still better to find a foster home or other home-like facility in which the child can stay, than to confine him in a jail or juvenile detention center.

"Often the need for juvenile detention is minimal," he said. "If you've got a good staff you shouldn't have a lot of children in the detention center. The only time you should detain a child is when he's a genuine, bona fide threat to society, or a serious threat to himself, or if you have reason to believe he will not be available if you let him go."

But employing social workers on a county level would be a financial responsibility of the individual counties. And, as Decell emphasized, "Historically it's been hard to get adequate funding for human resources at the county level."

When faced with locating a place for a child to stay, especially at odd hours, the police often are left with no choice but to lock the child up in a jail cell. This can be a traumatic experience for many children, especially considering the condition of many local and county jails and their prisoners.

The solution is twofold, Decell explained. First, enough qualified social workers should be available—on a 24-hour basis—that any children picked up at odd hours could be located in more suitable homes or juvenile detention centers. A corollary to this, of course, is the realization that the "intake workers" must also have a place to send the children, which is often the most difficult problem.

Another area where the county governments are not living up to their responsibilities is in providing homes and detention centers for problem children. In fact, only one county has built a juvenile detention facility—Charleston County—as Decell noted. And Lexington County's Welcome Home—a shelter for children—is perhaps the only such facility in the state that is county-funded.

While orphanages, foster homes and facilities such as the Welcome Home can provide shelter for "status offenders"—children with domestic problems—and minor criminal offenders, other juveniles who are more dangerous or troublesome need more secure confinement. Decell estimated that three large detention facilities spread throughout the state would be adequate to house those children who need to be confined.

But juvenile detention centers are not the whole answer, Decell maintains. What is most important is to have enough counselors in the counties to place problem children in more hospitable and natural facilities. Detention centers almost inevitably carry a criminal stigma about them, and Decell and other Youth Services officials contend that very few children are bona fide criminals. Of course, what would be even better would be to iron out the problems so that many children wouldn't have to be taken away from their parents. But that requires more staff, and consequently more money, which the counties generally aren't willing to part with.

Some counties are attempting to do something about the problems of inadequate youth services staff and the lack of detention and housing facilities for minors. In Lexington County, for example, a juvenile wing will be included in a new county jail under construction, and the Welcome Home is moving to a larger building.

Yet Lexington County has only recently begun to address itself to the poor youth services program it has. Like most South Carolina counties, it is only beginning to become aware of the problem. Under youthful sheriff

James R. Metts, a self-proclaimed juvenile rights advocate, the county has finally begun to work diligently on alleviating its juvenile problems.

"We've realized the need, and we are going to do something about it," vowed Metts, a founder and chairman of the board of the Welcome Home. Not satisfied with a single cell in an antiquated, condemned jail serving as the only juvenile detention "facility," Metts said he "saw to it" that the new county jail will include a wing for juveniles.

But even Metts, sincere in his concern for minors, has been forced to sidestep the law because of lack of funds and facilities. Specifically, at least one juvenile has been confined with adults in the same cell of Lexington County Jail, in direct violation of South Carolina law, according to an affidavit that *Osceola* received this week.

The 15-year-old girl, whom we'll call Wanda, was confined in a cell along with three women—two 42-year-olds and a 49-year-old. Wanda, apparently in need of psychiatric care, fortunately was not molested or injured. The three women later signed an affidavit attesting to the fact that Wanda was confined with them.

Nancy Reynolds, director of the Welcome Home, said that Wanda was taken to the Welcome Home earlier, but that she refused to stay there, claiming that "everybody was looking at her."

With the opening of the new jail and the expanded Welcome Home, the facilities in Lexington County should be adequate. But the lack of enough qualified counselors to give children such as Wanda the care they need—when they need it—can only be rectified by further funding of increased staff. It is doubtful whether such help could be supplied by the personnel at most county jails throughout the state.

Decell feels that enough qualified youth services personnel can be supplied on the local level only if the state bears the responsibility and the cost. The Youth Services director says he has "shied away" from requesting funds for large juvenile detention centers because good casework support is more crucial than "huge detention centers."

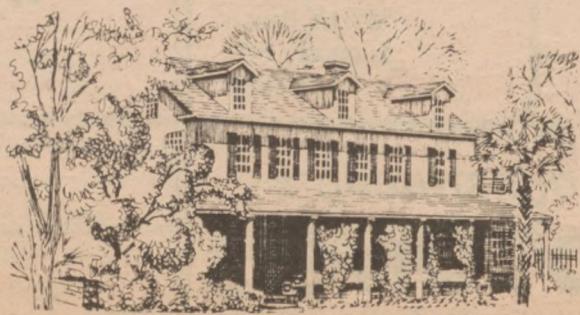
But the juvenile detention prior to a child's being sent to the R&E Center is now a county function yet. Perhaps it should be under state auspices, he suggested. "The simple solution...is that it should be more centralized," he said, because the counties aren't doing an adequate job so far.

Decell said that one state system to cover juvenile problems from beginning to end might ensue from the judicial reform bill currently under study in the General Assembly. But it is too early to "see what direction this takes"—toward or away from a more centralized judicial structure (and hence toward or away from greater state usurpation of heretofore county functions), he explained. "If the judicial reform comes out where we have district courts," he remarked, "then it would make sense to have state-funded juvenile services."

The Department of Youth Services has improved the programs and the facilities that the state offers to children with poor behavioral environments, criminal tendencies, and family problems. But that state-level help is only good if the juveniles can get to it in one piece. And if those children with minor problems can be helped at the local level, it would avoid overtaxing the state institutions and would allow them more latitude to deal with tougher, more complex problems.

The problem of juveniles being abused by adults is admittedly something which can't be resolved by edict from Columbia. As long as the local backs are turned upon such problems, they will continue to exist. Juveniles with domestic problems and minor criminal records have been forced into contact with hard-core, older lawbreakers, and the situation probably won't change that much that soon.

Yet awareness of the need for adequate facilities and treatment in the initial phases of youth services is apparently increasing. As Sheriff Metts said, "Admittedly it (abuse) does occur....But we've realized the need, and we're doing something about it."



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# TM growing in Columbia

by Dick Harpootlian

It didn't really begin with the Beatles or Mia Farrow or the Beach Boys, but to many people this marked the beginning of their knowledge of Transcendental Meditation (TM). Movie stars trekking through India, searching for the dispenser of the truth, a guru; that's about all many people knew about the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and his movement.

That was several years ago. Today the Maharishi and his technique for achieving inner peace are well-known in many parts of the world. In this country alone there are thousands of people who meditate 40 minutes a day using the techniques the Maharishi has taught.

Students, housewives, high-ranking military persons, businessmen, and even legislators are among the burgeoning ranks of meditators.

The question is why are so many people "turning on to TM" and what is it supposed to do for you. Literature for the International Meditation Society, a nonprofit organization which



From Left, Larry Krieger, Shawnee Baker and Jamie Volmer

promotes TM, says, "TM is a simple, natural technique which expands awareness, develops clear

thinking and perception and provides deep rest-resulting in more dynamic activity and full expression of creative intelligence in daily life." The technique for achieving this state consists of sitting quietly 20 minutes each morning and evening while thinking of a "mantra" - a meaningless sound or phrase.

It sounds rather mystic, but its proponents are found just about everywhere in the United States

today. For instance:

- In Department of Defense Pamphlet 600-101 (Alcohol and Drug Abuse Interchange) TM is described as "...a viable alternative to drug abuse that might well be used." The *The Fort Campbell Courier*, an army base publication, published a story on TM and its benefits in which one soldier said his grades in college had improved after he had started meditating and that he could get more done

with less effort.

- General Franklin M. Davis who presides over the Army's war college, who is himself a meditator, has been pushing TM as an alternative to drugs and alcohol at all Army installations.

- At the Maharishi International University in New York, a research facility for meditators, researchers who used the technique succeeded in creating a low-cost laser system of video recording and playback which the major electronics firms have been trying to devise unsuccessfully for several years. The scientists credited TM with giving them the ability to create the video unit.

- Senator Gene Tunney (D-Calif.) is a meditator and has been an outspoken proponent of the technique on the Senate floor.

Larry Krieger, a TM teacher in Columbia, stresses the benefits to be gained from using the technique. Relaxation, restfulness, calmness, Krieger says, all lead to a more productive life. "Developing the full potential of the individual" is a phrase TM teachers utilize to explain what they are seeking to do. They believe that a world of meditators would eliminate, to a large extent, man's inhumanity to man. But

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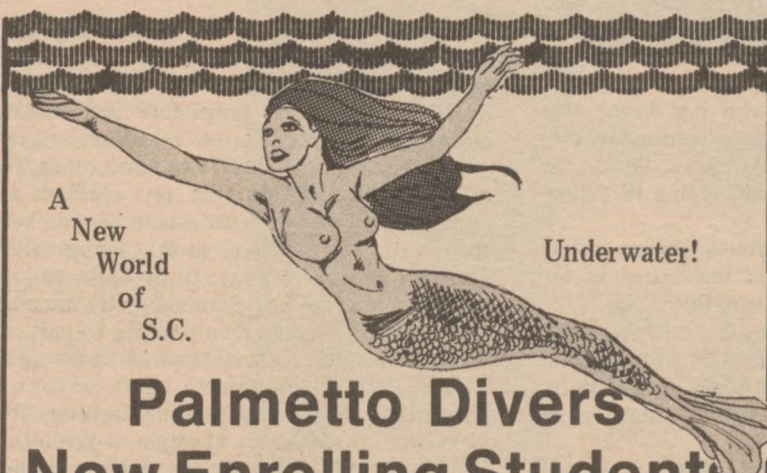
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## "...Teaching TM is the best thing I could do with my life..."

many of the people who are now enrolling in the TM classes aren't really looking that far ahead, Krieger admits. "They're looking for the personal benefits they can achieve through TM."

Numerous scientific studies have shown that the meditator's body goes into a deep rest, deeper than even sleep. Oxygen consumption and pulse decreases, while the mind stays alert.

Another Columbia TM teacher, Jamie Vollmer, explained, "During TM the body rests as much as it does during a deep sleep, but the mind is alert."

Dr. Herbert Benson, assistant professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School, isn't a meditator himself but is responsible for much of TM's newly-found respectability. Working with Robert Keith Wallace, a physiologist and 36 meditators whose experience with TM ranged from less than a month to nine years Dr. Benson graphically demonstrated the physical benefits of TM. Dr. Benson connected each meditator to instruments that monitored such variables as heartbeat, blood pressure and brainwave activity.

During meditation, the subjects' blood pressures were found to be low, their heart and respiration rates slowed; oxygen consumption was reduced, and their blood lactate levels (which some scientists believe is related to anxiety) decreased markedly.

The meditators also showed heightened alpha brainwave activity—normally seen in a rested, relaxed state. The physiological responses during meditation differed generally from those observed during waking, sleeping and hypnotic states, the researchers reported.

Dr. Benson explained that stress produces in most people what scientists term the "fight or flight" response: "blood pressure and heart rate zoom, respiration speeds up, and the blood flow to the muscles is markedly increased." Dr. Benson theorizes that constantly turning on this response may lead to permanent high blood pressure.

"The meditational response appears to be exactly the opposite of the fight or flight response," he said. Noting that one-third of all adults in this country suffer from definite or borderline hypertension (high blood pressure) he is investigating whether by lowering the blood pressure during the day with meditating, "We may be able to prevent and even treat high blood pressure."

Dr. Benson emphasized that other relaxation techniques may be just as effective as meditation in turning off the fight or flight response but, "It appears from my investigations that TM is the fastest and easiest way of doing so at this time."

The Science of Creative Intelligence - the theoretical framework behind the practice of TM - is being offered for credit at a number of universities, including Stanford, Yale and the University of Colorado.

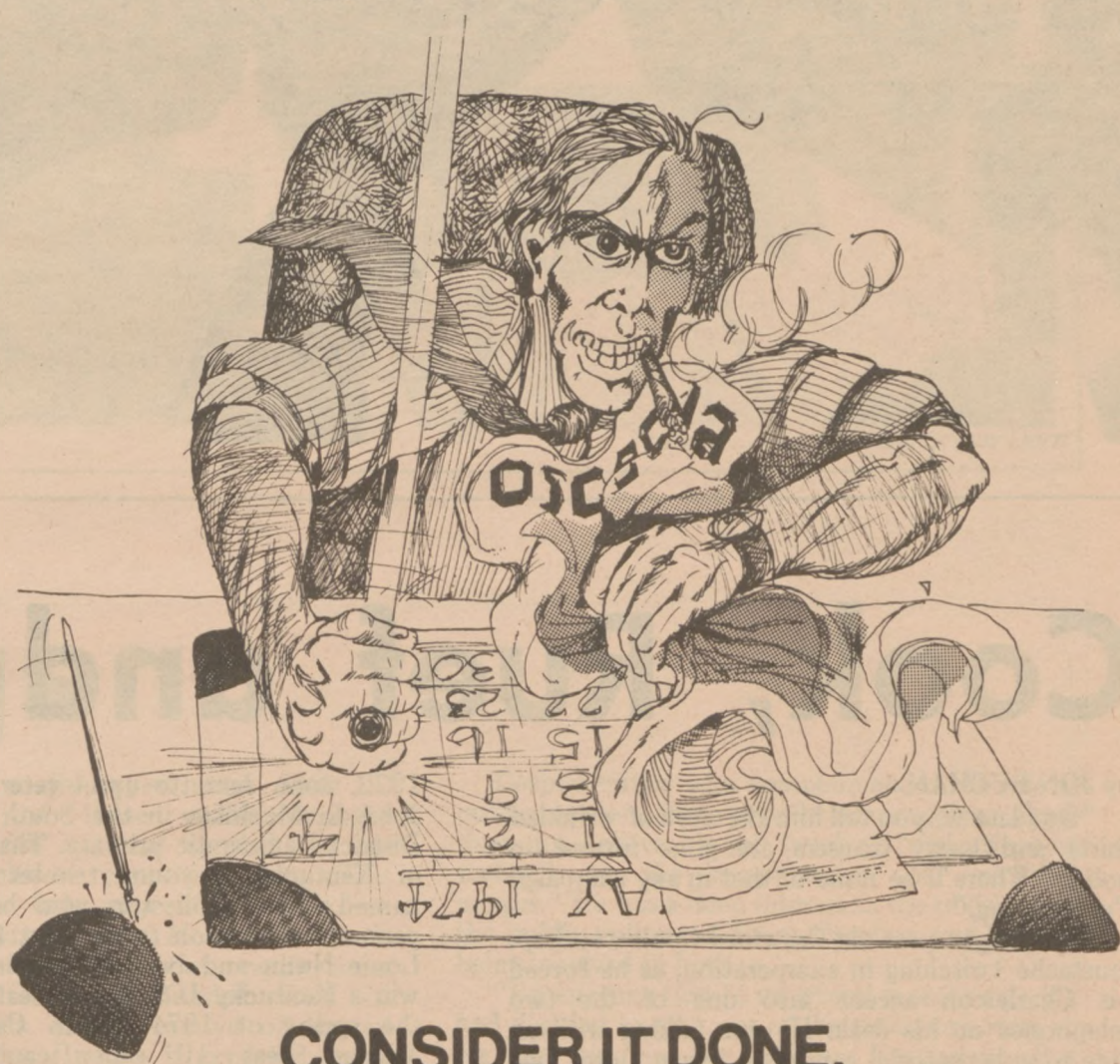
TM apparently has outgrown its "guru" image and is well on its way to becoming an alternative way to relax and enjoy life. Teachers at the meditation center in Columbia are anxious to introduce people in this area to the technique and they hold introductory lectures almost every week. There is a charge ranging from \$60 to \$125 for lessons

which teachers say covers expenses and helps with the effort to introduce TM to more people. There is no charge for the introductory lectures, however, and Vollmer and Krieger hope

that any interested persons will attend one of them. (See the Events & Entertainments section of this edition for times and places of introductory lectures). As Krieger explains: "I

graduated from Princeton in biology, was a captain in the Air Force and then went to law school, but I think teaching TM is the best thing I could possibly do with my life."

## WHAT COLUMBIA NEEDS IS ONE GOOD NEWSPAPER...



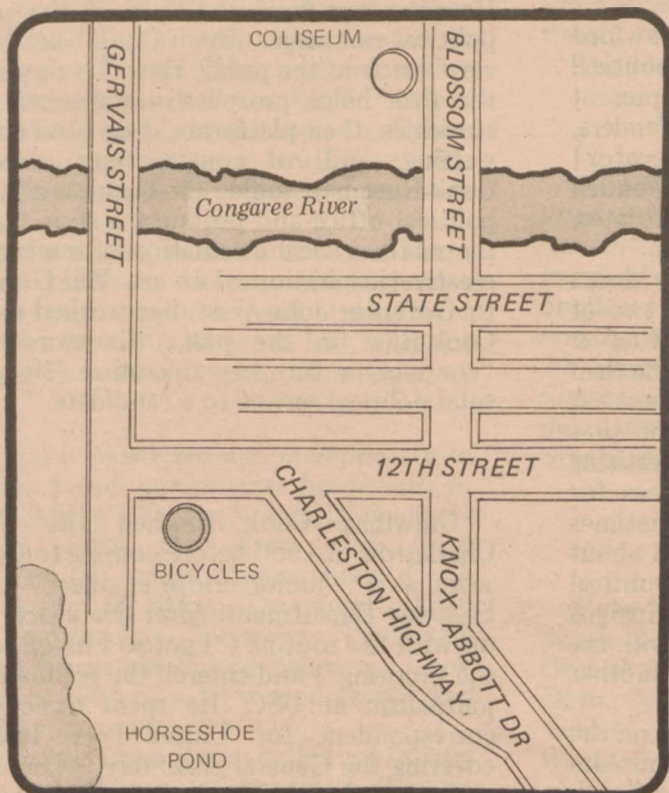
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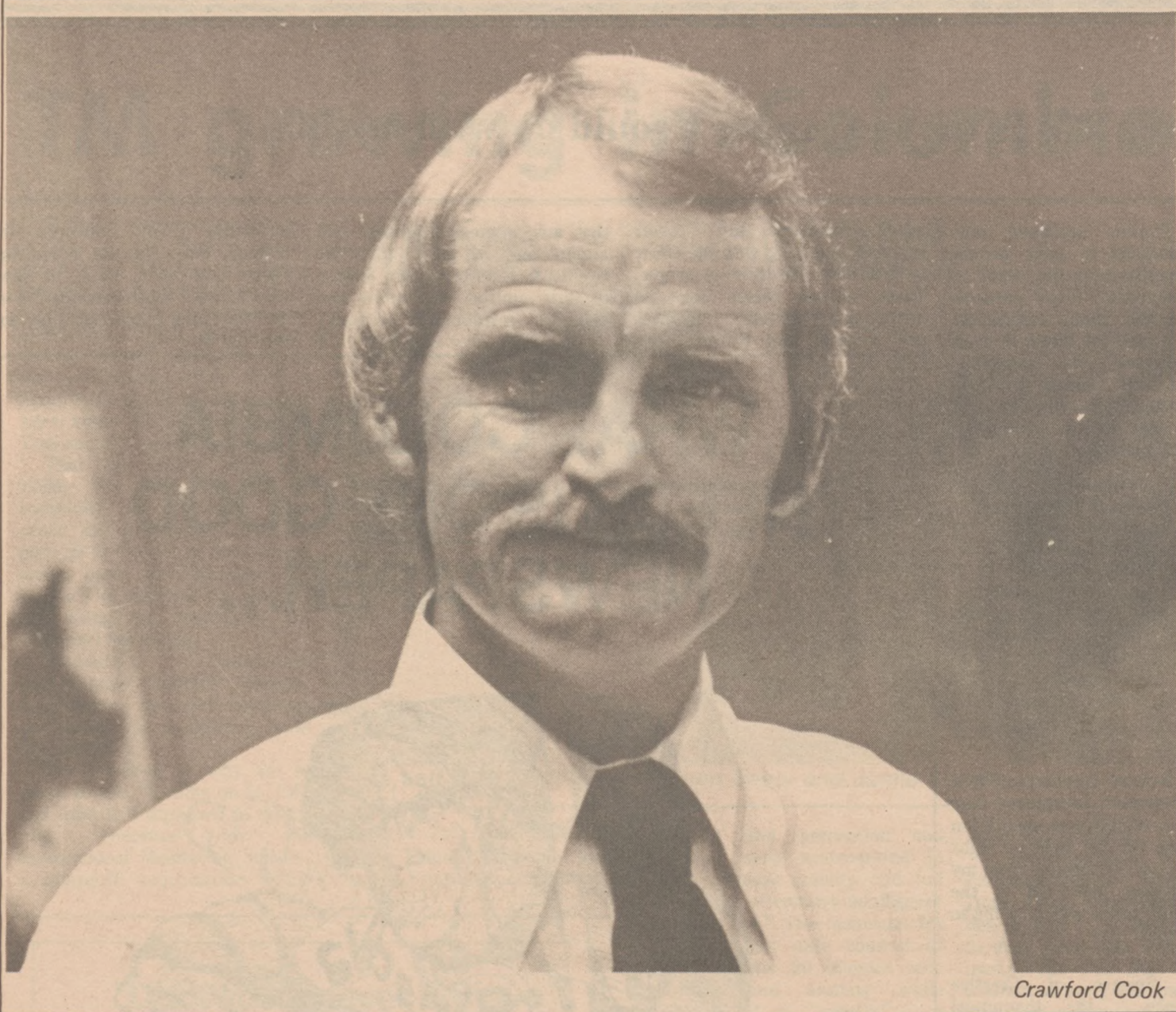
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Crawford Cook



# Cook, Ruef and friends: pulling

by JON BUCHAN

"Goddam it, you tell him the days of wrinkled shirts and baggy trousers are gone forever in politics. There'll be none of that in any campaign I'm handling."

Thirty-eight year old Crawford Cook stood up, mustache twitching in exasperation, as he forced his Charleston accent into one of the two telephones on his desk. He was talking with an aide to gubernatorial candidate Bryan Dorn. One hand in his hip pocket, he gazed toward the collection of campaign buttons pinned to the wall. Behind him was the Latin motto, *non illigitimus carborundum*: roughly translated, it means "Don't let the bastards grind you down."

"You tell him the next man I send out with him will carry a damn ironing board with him everywhere he goes. Okay, thanks for telling me, and I'll be ready to talk with him about it when I see him."

Across the hall of the small house which has been converted into a comfortable office, 36-year-old Lee Ruef sat at his desk, surrounded by books and manila folders, a phone in one hand and his ever-present cigarette in the other.

"I've got Ken [Holland, Fifth district congressional candidate] booked on a one-hour television spot with the other candidates. I think in color, we ought to use him in a white shirt. (Pause). Yeah, I think even the light blue shows up a little too dark. I like the sharp contrast of the white shirt and the dark blue suit. And [opponent state senator Frank] Roddey will probably wear something wild."

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In 1966, Fritz Hollings beat incumbent Senator Donald Russell and Republican Marshall Parker to become U.S. Senator. In 1968, he beat Parker again to keep the seat. In 1970, John West beat Albert Watson in one of the closest gubernatorial races in South Carolina history. In

1972, John Jenrette upset veteran congressman John L. McMillan in the South Carolina Sixth District Democratic primary. That same year out in Kentucky, a young two-term state senator named Dee Huddleston who began with a 16 percent recognition factor beat former governor Louie Nunn and became the first Democrat to win a Kentucky U.S. Senate seat in 16 years. In the spring of 1974, North Carolina's Robert Morgan beat 10 other candidates in the Democratic primary fight for the soon-to-be-vacated seat of U.S. Senator Sam Ervin.

They all had one thing in common: Crawford Cook and Lee Ruef handled their political campaigns. It's the same thing such present political hopefuls as Bryan Dorn, Alex Sanders, Butler Derrick, Ken Holland, [Hawaii Senator] Dan Inouye, and [Kentucky Governor] Wendell Ford have in common: Cook-Ruef & Associates, Inc., of Columbia is there to help them win.

When Cook and Ruef first opened their doors five years ago, the staff consisted of the two of them and one secretary. Today, Cook-Ruef & Associates has a staff of twelve. Last year the firm had billings of about \$1 million; next year it expects to double that figure. Some of that income came from private commercial advertising accounts. A large portion came from fees for "governmental relations" assistance — sometimes more coarsely known as "lobbying." And about half of that total income came from political campaigns the firm handled. (Political campaigns are lucrative; Cook estimates his firm will net \$25,000 from the Morgan primary and another \$25,000 for the general election.)

Both Cook and Ruef — as well as others on the staff — have a detailed knowledge of the intricate workings of the guts of both sides of the South Carolina political system: the problems of getting elected and those of wielding power after election. The firm has occasionally been visible to the public in some of its lobbying activities. Cook-Ruef was hired for \$20,000 by a private committee to lobby for the controversial coeducation of Winthrop College. It received —

and subsequently returned — a controversial \$10,000 fee from the University of South Carolina to lobby in the General Assembly for a second medical school. And in 1973, the awarding of a \$210,000 advertising contract for the State Development Board to Cook-Ruef prompted some accusations that the contract was a political favor from Governor John West. (Such accusations Crawford Cook vehemently denies).

While most of the firm's lobbying activities take place inside the cool marble of the State House, away from the eyes of the public, the political campaigns which Cook-Ruef handles are very much in the public view. To varying degrees, the firm helps prospective statesmen plan their strategies, their platforms, their fund raising, their staffing, and, of course, their overall image. Cook-Ruef has studied the business of running for political office and produced a style that includes the mathematical calculation of a science and the creative inspiration of an art. Phil Grose, an aide to Governor John West, has worked closely with Cook-Ruef in the past. "Crawford," he says, "conducts a turn-key operation. He provides a total political service to a candidate."

\*\*\*\*\*

Crawford Cook finished the College of Charleston in 1956 before coming to Columbia to work as a "junior bridge engineer" for the S.C. Highway Department. After five years, he was fed up with the routine ("I got so I hated to get up in the morning") and entered the graduate school of journalism at USC. He spent three years as a correspondent for United Press International, covering the General Assembly, where he became close friends with such Senate powers as John West, Marshall Parker, and Allen Legare. In 1962, when Marshall Parker decided to run against Robert McNair in the Lt. Governor's race, he asked Cook to run his campaign.

Parker lost, but Cook had run an impressive campaign. He then took a public relations job with the S.C. State Municipal Association. In



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Robert Morgan

for the people

Yan Dorn



The old ... and the new Bryan Dorn

# ling the strings

1965, Fritz Hollings walked into his office and looked around for Cook. "I'm going to run for the U.S. Senate, and I want you to run my campaign," Hollings said. "My record of running political campaigns ain't too good," Cook said back. "Everybody I talk to says Parker's campaign was one of the best campaigns the state ever saw. I need you to help me," Hollings finally said.

"Looking back," Cook says now, "what it really boiled down to was that as bad as he had been beaten in 1962 by Olin Johnston, there just weren't a whole lot of folks who wanted to identify with Fritz." But Cook — along with a young press secretary named Lee Ruef — helped Hollings win the Senate seat and the two of them worked for him in Washington until they came back to Columbia in early 1969 to open their own agency.

In 1970, Cook began handling John West's campaign for governor. He was involved on a full-time basis for nearly a year, including a month in which he ran it from his bed, where he lay with his back broken from a swimming party accident.

One of Cook's most pleasant memories from that campaign is the commercial he devised to respond to Albert Watson's television spots showing film from the Watts riots with suggestions that it could happen here. Cook bought some film of Strom Thurmond's 1968 pro-Nixon commercials in which Thurmond promised that Nixon would stop "bussing." Cook ran the film as part of a West commercial and called it "Broken Promises."

"FCC Chairman Dean Burch called me up and told me to get them off the air. I thought Thurmond was going to have a heart attack. I told 'em to just send their lawyers down to see me. They stayed on the air. In fact, I've still got some more of that Thurmond film, in case I ever need it."

In 1972, Cook engineered Dee Huddleston's Kentucky victory while Ruef helped John

Jenrette pull a major upset over John L. McMillan. Both of these upsets brought Cook-Ruef into the national spotlight as an up-and-coming political consulting firm. This year, besides their four major South Carolina races, they're helping Robert Morgan in North Carolina develop issues and buy media time. They're helping Governor Wendell Ford of Kentucky and Sen. Daniel Inouye of Hawaii design their graphics. (Inouye is expected to be unopposed: he is so popular, his Cook-Ruef-designed campaign buttons read simply "Dan.")

It's a long way from 1969.

\*\*\*\*\*

...[There seems to be] more of a gut reaction, unarticulated, non-analytical, a product of the particular chemistry between the voter and the image of the candidate. We have to be very clear on this point: that the response is to the image, not to the man...It's not what's there that counts, it's what's projected — and carrying it one step further, it's not what he projects, but rather what the voter receives. It's not the man we have to change, but rather the received impression."

—Ray Price, Nixon's speech writer, 1967 (Emphasis by Price)

It is May, 1974, and Cook is driving across South Carolina's backroads from Columbia to Greenwood for a financial meeting with Millie Dorn. Congressman Dorn's wife is a strong-willed woman — a former staffer for *U.S. News and World Report* magazine — who takes an active part in her husband's political career. There's a Charlie Rich cartridge — "Behind Closed Doors" — in the tape player of his yellow Toronado — which looks like a political bandwagon with its DORN, SANDERS, DERRICK, and HOLLAND bumper stickers plastered all over. Cook is talking about his career, his business, and this year's campaigns.

Despite critics who complain about the role of public relations firms in political campaigns, Cook does not believe his job involves "distortions of reality" or the manipulation of "received images." He has a deep interest in the politics and the public policies of South Carolina, and he likes being involved in both.

"Bryan came first to us several months ago. We had decided to stay out of the governor's race, so we told him no. We told Pug Ravenel no. But when you've been in things as long as I have, you've asked a lot of people to do a lot of things for a lot of other people, and it just happens the preponderance of those people are for Dorn. They just started coming to me and put it on the basis of 'We've been helping you through the years, and now we need your help.' This comes from very influential people from the financial community on down to some of these political folks that get the job done at the country level whom I will have to call on somewhere down the road in another campaign. It got to be so many of them that it was all but impossible not to get into it."

So Cook-Ruef agreed to handle the Dorn - for - Governor campaign as a turn-key operation: they hired the staff, rented the headquarters, planned strategy, wrote speeches, designed graphics, made commercials, helped in fund-raising, and did scheduling. They even changed Dorn's personal style and image a little.

"If you're running for governor, you've got to look like a governor, you've got to act like a governor. That's the first thing. You know — Bryan and those damn silly-ass white suits... The first thing I did with him personally was to get a flat commitment: 'You will wear nothing but blue and white shirts. Any speaking engagement we have after six o'clock at night, you will stop and you will freshen up and shave and put on a white shirt and a clean fresh dark suit, and then you'll go.' You've got to look like whatever it is that you're running for."

Continued on page ten



## "...He's not the kind of guy that Leo Durocher would accuse of finishing last..."

(Continued from page nine)

"Politics is an illusion anyhow. It's not so much what is, as what appears to be. Politics is what appears to be. It's what people think it is. ...And after appearance, what you're saying becomes critically important."

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"Bryan has not had a really serious campaign in 20 years. He never had to really go out and see what the people were doing, and how their thinking had changed, and how what people were looking for was so much different... Still, his freewheeling, almost evangelical preaching style had always worked every time he had been in a congressional campaign."

"So we had to change Bryan's speaking style a little bit. That centered around making him a little more substantive on state issues and being a little less evangelical. We don't want to completely take it away from him, because it's one of the charms of Bryan Dorn — he is expressive. He's a people type of person and he relates to them very well. You don't want to eliminate what he is."

"Anytime you change what somebody is completely, what they basically are, you're ruining the campaign. Because all you can sell is what you've got. All you can do is dress it up a little. You don't change the basic person, especially when your basic person is as strong as Bryan Dorn is."

The changes wrought by Cook-Ruef on Bryan Dorn are really apparent. At last week's

Galivants Ferry Stump Speaking, the Blarney stone of South Carolina political speaking where full-blown oratory is more appreciated, there was Dorn, in a dark suit, white shirt, his arms held close to his sides as if his elbows were nailed to his hips. He talked earnestly — but calmly — about issues — about being a "bona-fide farmer" who will try to make agriculture a full-fledged modern industry in South Carolina.

To help Dorn speak on "the issues," Cook-Ruef has written six speeches — on such topics as agriculture, industry, the economy, education, and taxes. For example, Dorn is strongly urging a re-direction in the kind of industry South Carolina seeks. "We should be shifting from going after Michelin to small industries, to getting 10 one-hundred employee industries and putting them into the pockets of poverty instead of getting one 1,000-man industry and putting it into Greenville or Spartanburg," says Cook. And you can bet Dorn is saying exactly the same thing.

Cook is understandably sensitive to critics who accuse public relations firms of packaging candidates inside a calculated

public image and then selling them to the public. He doesn't believe his candidates are merely dummies for his ventriloquism.

"I don't like that firm in California that said, 'Give us \$50,000 and a fresh, clean face, and we'll elect anybody you want.' I just happen to think that's bullshit. I think you've got to have a fellow who's got some substance. Especially in our part of the country where politics is so personal, you've got to have a fellow who has the ability to communicate seriously and honestly, with integrity. And you've got to project that. That's what you do for him."

"You see, the vast majority of people in any given universe, whether it is a state, a congressional district, or the whole country do not give a goddamn about what is going to happen, normally and naturally. Their attention has to be called to the problems. They have almost to be forced to face the problems. All we do when we advertise is try to design media for those people who must ultimately make the decisions. One, we try to crystallize what the problem is. Two, we say, 'This is our candidate's solution to the problem. You're going to nominate somebody on July 16. For God's sake, nominate the man who offers the most realistic solutions to the problems.'"

"And I think that's good. Rather than let them go out to vote blind, to vote on just emotion, or on what a friend down the street says, I think that's bad for the whole system. I think if everybody voted because he felt he understood the problems and felt his candidate had the solutions, it would be the best damn thing that happened to the whole system."

"Let me give you an example of how we see what we're doing. I don't care if every citizen out there wants to see Bryan Dorn in his white suit at his evangelical best. That wouldn't bother me for every citizen to see him like that. What bothers me is that in my judgement when they see him like that, they don't get past that to what he is really saying or what he is really trying to do. I think that becomes such a camouflage, that they never really get down to what I know the real Bryan Dorn really is. All I'm trying to do when I get him out of his white suit and his evangelical preaching, is simply to portray what I know the real Bryan is."

"He's not a white suit and flailing hands. I'm trying to sell Bryan Dorn just like he really is: a warm, intelligent, understanding person. And I don't want what I know to be Bryan Dorn to be completely covered up by an impression which I know is not Bryan Dorn. All we're trying to do when we take him out of his white suit and put him in a dark one is to create the physical impression of a man that people will listen to. If they hear what Bryan Dorn says and what Bryan Dorn believes, then I'm comfortable with the fact that they will vote for Bryan Dorn for what he's running for."

"I don't think electoral politics is a dupe... Most people I have dealt with in politics — both elected and just working — are as sincere about what they're doing as in any other profession I know. I know for a fact that most of these country people, the guys who really get out and do the work in the trenches, it costs them money, it costs them time, and they don't get a goddamn thing out of it. The most they get is when the governor comes by, they say, 'Hey, John,' and he says, 'Hi, Pete.' He knows the governor and the governor knows him by his first name."

"Recognition. The thing that is important to almost anybody in any field is recognition in that field. There's a little old crossroads service station between here and the beach. And the fellow who runs that service station's got a letter up under his cash register. Fritz Hollings wrote him back in 1966, and he keeps that damn thing there until this day. You go in and he'll wave it at you and say, 'I got a letter from ole Fritz.'"

\*\*\*\*\*

"The single most graphic lesson I've ever received in politics was when I was working with Marshall Parker. We went to a mill in Newberry County in 1961. A man came off that damn shift. He looked like he had been beaten — covered with lint. His wife was waiting at the gate, she gave him the baby, and she went on the second shift and he took the baby home. I said to myself, 'Goddamn, this is the problem of the state of South Carolina right here. Where people got to do that to live,' Cook said."

Crawford Cook knows he is one of the most powerful and persuasive private citizens in South Carolina. He knows, too, that professionally, his firm has the reputation of being the best in the state. He also knows that many people are skeptical of a firm that sells political candidates: they assume his motives are mercenary and cynical. And some of those who don't question his motives, his abilities, or his ideals, do question his methods. "Crawford does a super organizational job, he has a terrific analytical mind. He is calculating, and I don't mean that in a derogatory sense, but in an analytical sense. Some would say he is Machiavellian, maybe even ruthless. He's not the kind of guy Leo Durocher would accuse of finishing last," says Phil Grose. "He has the reputation of being ruthless, so he's got to keep winning. If he ever loses..." Grose shrugs.

Clearly, Crawford Cook does not like being thought of as a political gun for hire; he believes he has strong progressive political beliefs.

"One thing that makes me angry is that so many people attribute to folks in our business a purely mercenary involvement — that we'll do anything if we get paid for it. The worst thing I could have done considering the people who were opposed to



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| Deluxe Charco Broiled Cheeseburger | 1.20 |
| Roast Beef                         | 1.35 |
| Ham                                | 1.25 |
| Ham and Cheese                     | 1.35 |
| Pastrami                           | 1.75 |
| Corned Beef                        | 1.75 |
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| Bud on Tap               | .40                | .75  |
| Michelob on Tap          | .50                | .75  |
| Bottles and Cans         | .50                | 1.00 |
| Light and Dark Lowenbrau | 1.00               | 1.25 |

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|---------------------------------------|------|
| Grilled Cheese                        | .45  |
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| Regular Charcoal Broiled Hamburger    | .70  |
| Regular Charcoal Broiled Cheeseburger | .80  |
| Regular Tossed Salad                  | .75  |
| Special Chef's Salad                  | 1.50 |
| Vegetable Beef Soup                   | .75  |
| Chili                                 | .75  |
| Potato Salad                          | .15  |
| Cole Slaw                             | .15  |
| Coffee, Soft Drinks, Milk             | .25  |

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# Lee Ruef: closer to the decisions

Lee Ruef settled into the booth at the Villa Restaurant and sipped from his wine glass.

"The best commercial I ever did was in the Jenrette campaign. You know, South Carolina voting is a negative business, except in the few counties which have voting machines. But where they have paper ballots, you have to scratch through the names of those candidates you don't want.

Ruef leaned over his plate of veal parmesan and grinned. "So the day before the primary election, we started running a spot which simply said, 'Scratch McMillan....Scratch McMillan....Scraaaaaatch McMillan....Scratch McMillan....'"

\*\*\*\*

Lee Ruef, the other major force at Cook-Ruef & Associates, came up--just as Cook did--the hard way. Lee grew up in Ohio, the son of a conservative, solid Republican factory worker. (When his father visited Ruef in Washington where he was working for Senator Hollings, the older man refused to be awed by it all. "I really came here just to see Bob Taft's memorial," he told them.)

From an early job as a radio disc jockey, Ruef moved steadily into the news side of the media. He was an information specialist while in the Army and has worked as a newspaper reporter in Augusta, Georgia; as a newsman and documentary producer with Asheville television; and on the legislative and governmental affairs beat for WIS-TV in Columbia.

"One of my real thrills, after I got out of the Army 10 years ago, was that I discovered politics. From the beginning of my career up to where I was covering the legislature for WIS, I kept getting closer to where the buttons were pushed. At every step of the way, I worked to get closer to where the decisions were made."

Ruef has gradually moved into the role of business manager of the firm, but still is closely involved in some campaigns, lobbying, and commercial accounts. He



handled John Jenrette's upset of 17-term veteran Congressman John J. McMillan in the 1972 Democratic primary in the Sixth District. He has a strong belief that Cook-Ruef's involvement in South Carolina politics is beneficial to the state.

It's a very idealistic view. I want to put people into office who are making decisions in the public interest. Cook-Ruef is not for hire in politics, not in the strictest sense of the words 'for hire.' You have to have some communication, some agreement with the philosophical aims and principles of a candidate.

"And you can't make something out of a candidate that he's not. That's falsification. Cook-Ruef has never done that with a candidate. Political figures are real people, with families and children, who live in real communities.

"You don't make a governor out of Bryan Dorn because you've taken him out of a white suit and put him in a blue suit....I don't really think you can fool the people. You can't package a candidate like a bar of soap. You have to sell what's real. It's amazing when you lose, the degree to which you suffer, even though it's a business relationship. There's one thing about this kind of business: you get a report card and it's quite public."

There is an obvious adrenalin boost for those--such as Cook and Ruef--who serve as political gurus for much of South Carolina's leadership and would-be leadership: "Should I run, when, and how?" On a day to day basis, they deal with the business of helping electing top state officials as well as the business of influencing their decisions after they're elected. If you don't actually push the buttons, you help decide whose finger does and which ones get pushed.

"I think it's important that South Carolina have a governor and a leadership that is prudently progressive. Lee Ruef finished his wine and lit another cigarette. "I don't know that Crawford and I have ever talked about that. It's just a tacit, unenunciated bond between us."

--Jon Buchan

coeducation at Winthrop, was to get involved in it. The same with the second medical school. But we feel the same way about the damn progress of this state as most anybody else who's concerned about it. There comes a time when you just have to get involved. We could make an equal fee a whole lot easier and with a lot less grief doing something else.

"And our political candidates have to be reasonably compatible with the way we think and what we're going to do. We have to make a decision after this political year is over on whether or not we want to get into the active solicitation of political candidates. We've got mixed emotions about it. I would like to stay politically involved, but keep it in perspective.

"I think we've got the reputation [for being the best such firm in South Carolina], and I think it's damn well-earned. We've been fortunate enough to win. How much we've contributed to that is debatable. But we've obviously had some effect on the campaigns. We now have an expertise not only in the area of advertising, and media analysis, but we have a political expertise.

"I probably know as much about the political structure in the

state from top to bottom as anybody in South Carolina. Probably more. Just because I have dealt in campaign after campaign at that level in every county. I know who is doing the work in the counties. I know the black leaders, the old line political leaders. I know who will do and who won't do. I know the political currents within the counties. I know this faction and that faction and which faction at this point in time seems to be in the saddle. Who do you want to touch, and if you can't touch this one, because if you do, you're going to make this other one mad..."

Though he sits close to the centers of power in South Carolina, and helps determine who else will sit there, Cook says he has no interest in ever running for political office himself. "No, thanks. When Ken Holland told me he was running for Congress, I told him that of all the people I knew involved in politics, I was convinced that he and I were the only two who never had any interest in running for public office. I like my privacy, to go where I want to go, when I want to go. If I don't like you, I want to feel perfectly free to tell you that. I'm not going to put myself

in a goddamn artificial world like that. It's just not that important to me. The adulation that comes with it -- I just don't need that.

"It takes a special breed of man to run for public office. I wouldn't do it if I didn't have an opponent. If they just told me, 'Do this and when it's over, you'll automatically be governor,' I

wouldn't do it. Besides, I think I can contribute more doing what

I'm doing than if I was elected."

Cook's Toronado was pulling back into Columbia after the long meeting with Millie Dorn. He passed a sports car with a Ravenel sticker. A few cars away was a worn-out Jeep with a Dorn

sticker. He pointed them both out happily and expounded on the significance of the difference between the MG and the Jeep. "The day I knew Wallace wouldn't take South Carolina (in 1968) was when I saw people putting Nixon stickers over Wallace stickers on pick-up trucks."

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Sports/Tom Owens

# Coming out of the shadows

by Robert McMillan

For a guy who has just had his professional basketball team collapse beneath him, Tom Owens is maintaining very much a "business as usual" posture these days.

Which is all very ordinary, for Tom Owens, really. University of South Carolina fans still remember his "business as usual" shot with only seconds remaining in the finals of the Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament in 1971, a basket that won the Gamecocks their most important basketball game in history, over North Carolina.

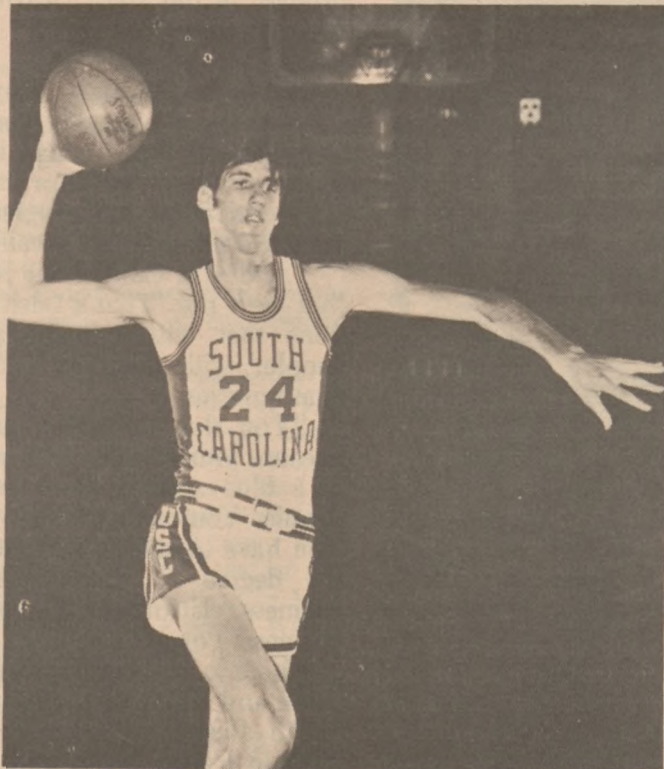
It also climaxed a great career at USC for Owens, who led the ACC in rebounding for three straight years (1969-71), scored 15.8 points per game, and helped John Roche and the others to 69 wins in his three-year varsity career here. After leaving USC, Owens has spent three years with the Carolina Cougars of the American Basketball Association, where, among other things, he was called by Kentucky's great center Artis Gilmore "the toughest center for me to play in the ABA."

Still, Tom Owens is hardly a household word in Columbia, and he is enjoying a quiet summer here.

\*\*\*\*\*

Owens had intended to spend the summer here helping USC coach Frank McGuire and his staff at the basketball camp for youngsters at the Coliseum, playing a little tennis and basketball and spending time with his family. Sounds good, but there is one problem.

Tom's team was the defunct Cougars -- a team that operated with Charlotte and Greensboro (and earlier Raleigh) as co-homecourts. Larry Brown, Owens' coach, and the former Carolina General Manager Carl Scheer this week took jobs with the Denver Rockets of the ABA. Not only that, reports out last week indicated that the ABA itself wasn't in great shape, either,



Tom Owens



John Roche

and that the possibility existed that the league would fold also.

"Everything is up in the air until June 19. At that time the ABA Board of Trustees will meet to decide the fate of Carolina and other failing franchises such as Memphis and Virginia. Until then I have no more idea of what I'll be doing next year than the guy who reads the sports pages every morning," Owens said this week at his suburban apartment.

Owens doesn't really seem too worried by all the problems. Although he has been overshadowed in the past, both at USC and with the Cougars, Owens feels that the basketball hierarchy realizes how good a basketball player he really is. Owens says, "I have two years remaining on a no-cut contract so I know I'll be paid next year by someone (the League office picks up the tab when franchises falter)." Another factor working in Owens' favor is the small monetary amount of his contract with the Cougars, a fact that might induce a rival team to pick up a good center for only a relatively small expenditure. "Players like Jim McDaniels and Jim Chones (both former ABA centers) have had trouble catching on with other teams because of their huge contracts. I don't have that problem," says Owens.

When asked where he would like to play next year, Owens responded, "I really don't have any great preference. In the ABA Indiana and Utah are solid franchises. Both look good (from

Owens' viewpoint) because their centers (Mel Daniels of the Pacers and Utah's Zelmo Beaty are getting older in years and could use backup help immediately. In the NBA, Houston has my draft rights so I'll have to talk with them. I would sort of like to get into the NBA. I like the South and being here so Atlanta looks good to me."

Insofar as positions go and the personnel needed by Atlanta and Houston, Owens could do well at either city. Houston needs only a good center to go with excellent guards and forwards. Otto Moore and Don Smith, the two centers already there, will make no one forget Dave Cowens.

Atlanta, on the other hand, just unloaded its center, Walt Bellamy, to the new New Orleans franchise, and will likely go with inexperienced Dwight Jones of Houston and John Brown of Missouri in place of him. Owens, meanwhile, is quietly confident of his ability no matter where he ends up.

Owens had some opinions about the Cougars lack of drawing power at the gate. "Greensboro is too small a city for a pro basketball team. The people of North Carolina are more college-oriented. They can support UNC or N.C. State when they have a 14 or 15 home game schedule, but not a pro team with 45 home games."

Tom felt that it was a mistake to play the home games on a

rotating basis, a system that frustrated any hometown sentiments that the team may have built in any one of the towns. "A town should have a team it can identify with and not one that is in town sometimes and isn't other times," said Owens.

Owens harbors no ill will toward Carolina owner Tedd Munchant for closing the team. "Tedd was a good owner. He had no other choice but to close the operation down. There were no buyers in North Carolina, the payroll was too high and attendance was as good as it probably was capable of being... but it wasn't enough."

Considering injuries which sidelined much of their line-up, including Billy Cunningham, for the playoffs, Carolina had a good record as well. But they lost four straight playoff games to Kentucky after beating them all year long and playing a super series in the ABA Eastern division playoffs the year before. Speaking of the playoffs, Owens said, "Of course, Cunningham was hurt and no one knew for certain whether he should try and play in the playoffs with Kentucky or not. But the main thing was that the team was disorganized. We had lost six out of seven games entering the playoffs. Larry Brown changed the lineup. "Last year when I played Gilmore so well, I was the center. When you share you lose your rhythm and momentum. You'll have a good game and start to get it, then you go on the bench."

No surprisingly, Owens said that the ABA needed television exposure. "Television makes the sport. T.V. is equated with money. Take tennis four years ago all the average fan knew was Stan

Smith and Billie Jean King were good tennis players. That's what the ABA needs. Wilt Chamberlain will help the league next year. People know who he is." Owens doesn't seem to think television was the only reason for some of the ABA teams having financial difficulties. "The teams made the same mistakes year after year. They made bad decisions on talent. They'll take someone else's opinion on a player, give him a big bonus and he just won't have it. I know if I was going to be paying half a million dollars I'd at least see the boy play a few games myself. If the owners are stupid enough to give the players all that money and the player tries to play but just doesn't have the ability, then the owners ought to quit complaining. Now if the players are dogging it, then the owner's have a right to bitch."

Owens doesn't think that basketball salaries are on a whole too high as some critics have been saying. "A player's average pro career is four years. He has played for twenty preparing himself. A player has got to get it while he can. Who wants a washed-up athlete who doesn't know a skill after his playing days are over. I made sure I got my education so I'd have something to fall back on, but some players don't have that."

Before I left I asked Tom to rate the best players in the ABA. Owens told me "Artis (Gilmore) is better than all the rest. He has bad games, but day in and day out he is fantastic. Billy Paultz of New York and San Diego's Caldwell Jones are both good and young. Jones is just a rookie but he should have won rookie of the year."

Forward is generally considered the ABA's strongest position and Owens agreed. He rated Julius Erving first, followed closely by George McGinnis of Indiana. Dan Issel of Kentucky and Willie Wise of Utah were also on his list.

Guards in the ABA are generally somewhat weaker than the NBA, Owens feels, but Jimmie Jones of Utah is almost as good as Frazier and West. Ralph Simpson and Ted McClain, who played at Carolina with Owens but will now play with Kentucky and compete with John Roche for a starting job, were also mentioned by Owens.

\*\*\*\*\*

As I left the Owens household, he was getting ready to play some tennis with USC assistant coach Bobby Cremmins. He didn't seem too worried about June 19 and what it means to his future on the court. Even though he was overshadowed by Roche at USC and has not been acclaimed in the pros, people who count in basketball know how good Tom Owens is -- and so does he.

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## Movies/The Groove Tube

# An outrageous satire

THE GROOVE TUBE  
at the Fox Theatre  
Late Show (June 7 & 8)

Robert Downey's *Putney Swope* raised the ire of critics a few years back as being irreverent, obscene, and amateurish. In *Swope*, you'll remember, a token black executive of a major advertising firm was inadvertently elected chairman of the board when the old chairman keeled over from a heart attack during a corporate meeting. The agency turned into a black militant organization churning out ads laced with undeleted expletives and nudity.

The advertisements were Downey's satire of the tripe J. Walter Thompson, et. al., spew out regularly via mass media.

Downey's film wasn't widely accepted until a few years after its release, and then its success could be traced to the college crowd or radical chic who enjoyed this dig at one of our most hallowed institutions—the advertisement.

Five years later, there's a new film dealing with a similar topic—television. Ken Shapiro's *The Groove Tube* is an outrageously funny dig at the boob tube, but he has gone further than Downey's swipes at not only television ads, but also situation comedies, the nightly news, kiddie shows and even Kraft TV Kitchen. Shapiro also differs from Downey in that *The Groove Tube* utilizes none of the transitional material Downey felt compelled to use in tying his put-on ads together. For instance, in *Swope* the advertising agency becomes so powerful that the President of the United States calls on Swope to appeal for his PR assistance. Downey cast four-foot midgets as the President and his first lady who sit around the White House blowing grass with the Russian ambassador. There's no argument about the humor contained in that scene, but Shapiro, in his production, didn't feel compelled to use a cohesive story line and perhaps he was better for it.

*The Groove Tube* is like watching an outrageous hour and a half of television. There are commercials between the "shows" and even some commercial interruption in a few of the segments. In the news show the hilarious reports from around the country and the world are interspersed with commercials by The Uranus Corporation, whose corporate image is identical to that of EXXON's or ITT whose commercials dominate the real nightly news. The difference between Uranus and the others, though, is that Uranus produces a miracle plastic called Brown-25 which looks amazingly like human excrement. The punch-line, of course involves a pun on the



A scene from "The Groove Tube"

corporate name and the origins of Brown-25.

*The Tube* is rated X, no one under 18, etc. perhaps due to the rather explicit sex scene in a spoof of the Wide World of Sports. Shapiro's sports segment is a Sex Olympics in Tijuana, complete with instant replays and Howard Cosell commentary. "It's a probe ladies and gentlemen. It's a probe, folks, they're going to score well with that one."

Many of the scenes contain what some people may term obscenity, but if the Supreme Court's concern is for protecting material of "redeeming social value" then this movie should easily fall into that category.

The story behind the making of *The Groove Tube* renders the film even more worthwhile. Six years ago, after some experimenting with home video tape recorders, Shapiro rented an old playhouse in Manhattan's East Village and opened the world's first video theatre. "Channel One" presented 90 minutes of T.V. lampoons and original material; to a live audience, a first in video history.

After several years of Channel One, Shapiro and some friends took the material and skits which received the best audience reaction and recorded them on 35mm color film.

Shapiro has a long involvement in video. (He began his career 24 years ago on the old Milton Berle Texaco Star Theatre as the lad who each week played Texaco pitchman Sid Stone's son. ("Get away from me, kid, ya bodder me.") Because of his long involvement Shapiro used himself as director, producer, and even

actor in most of the segments.

*The Groove Tube* is well worth seeing. It's funny, irreverent, satirical and perhaps one of the most innovative movies to come down the pike in quite some time.

—Dick Harpootlian

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# Events/entertainment

continued from page sixteen

a nap, a young woman discovers that the lady sitting next to her on the train has vanished, and you can take it from there. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m. **June 10**

## Monday, June 10

"The Charge of the Light Brigade." (1936). Directed by Michael Curtiz with Errol Flynn, David Niven, and Olivia de Havilland. Flynn leads the Charge in this forerunner to the David Hemmings, Corin Redgrave film. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

## Tuesday, June 11

"The Horn Blows at Midnight." (1954). Directed by Raoul Walsh. With Jack Benny and Alexis Smith. This is Jack Benny's last picture (thank God for small favors), about a second-rate trumpet player who has a dream in which he becomes an angel with a mission. Snore. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

## Wednesday and Thursday, June 12 and 13

"Klute". This is a super film with Jane Fonda as a call girl who's being sought by a murderer, but she becomes involved with Donald Sutherland, who plays the detective who's trying to protect her. Great viewing. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m. \$1 admission fee.

## specials

A public rally to give everyone a chance to meet Charles "Pug" Ravenel will be held Sunday, June 9 at 4 p.m. in Maxcy Gregg Park on Blossom Street near Five Points. There'll be entertainment, and, of course, the candidate. Go on down and find out what one gubernatorial candidate is like.

A meeting on philosophical concepts in preparation for the fall opening of a free school in Columbia will take place on June 12 at 7 p.m. at the free school building on the corner of Laurel and Gist Streets. Also, every Saturday morning the free school sponsor group will be fixing up and decorating the building from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Come on down and help out.

Introductory lectures on transcendental meditation will be held Tuesday, June 11 at 7:30 p.m. in the Empire Room of the Sheraton Motor Inn on Assembly Street and on Wednesday, June 12, at 7:30 at the Columbia Center for the Science of

Creative Intelligence at 2501 Blossom Street. For the University Community, there will be a lecture on June 11 at 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. in Room 323 of the Russell House. Come hear about transcendental meditation and what it can do for you.

A theatre workshop for high school and college students emphasizing acting and production will be offered in a Columbia College short course June 10-28. Students will be schooled in pantomime, improvisation, and basic theatre production with the highlight of the course being a public production at the end of the session. Room and board is available for both male and female students. Call 786-3601 or write the dean's office at Columbia College for information.

An exhibit of South Carolina Newspapers: 1735-1973 is now on display at the South Caroliniana Library on the USC campus. The exhibit features newspapers from across the state and includes the only known issues of "The South Carolina Gazette", dated May 15, 1782.

A collection of Civil War artifacts including a Palmetto musket made in Columbia in 1852 and a rare Morse carbine are now on display in the University Museum. The museum is located on the corner of Pendleton and Sumter Streets and is open Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

## music

The USC Music Department will present a concert of the works of Johann Sebastian Bach at 8 p.m. Tuesday, June 11 in Fraser Hall on the corner of Senate and Henderson Streets. The concert will feature the USC Summer Orchestra conducted by Frits de Jonge along with soprano, flutes, piano, violin, and harpsichord soloists.

## classes

Adult classes in pottery making will begin June 13 sponsored by the City's Department of Parks and Recreation. The course will run six weeks and will introduce participants to the techniques of hand building and use of the potter's wheel. The course will be held at Arsenal Hill park on Thursday from 2:30 to 4:30

p.m. Registration is \$5 and can be completed at the first meeting of the class.

## television

### Monday, June 10

9 p.m.—Movie. "The Magus." (1968) Illusion and reality blend in this eerily beautiful adaptation of the John Fowles' novel. An Englishman (played by Michael Caine) moves to Greece to teach school and gets involved in strange goings-on within the community. With Anthony Quinn as the Magus, and Candice Bergen and Anna Karina around for beauty and mystery. It's a terrifically confusing film, frustrating to watch and even more frustrating to understand. The book's terrific; why not get a copy of it at the Capitol Newsstand and read it instead? (Channel 25)

1 a.m.—Tomorrow. Oh, boy! Tom Snyder's show will have a hired killer (wearing a mask, of course — the FBI would be interested in someone with his credentials) talking about his "jobs." (Channel 10) credentials) talking about his jobs. (Channel 10)

### Tuesday, June 11

8:30 p.m.—ABC Theatre presents "Judgement: The Court-Martial of the Tiger of Malaya—General Yamashita." Another war crimes trial hits the tube with this story of Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita, who was charged with various murders, rapes, and atrocities against civilians in the Philippines during World War II. He was sentenced to death four years to the day after Pearl Harbor. And of course, the question still remains as to his guilt. Sounds pretty interesting, and since the Rosenbergs' story was so well done, I'll advise everyone to watch it. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "The Anniversary." (1968) Bette Davis stars as a domineering, sickie of a mother who totally controls her sons and their lives. Ms. Davis loved this one, so I'll watch it just to see her in action. (Remember "What a dump!") (Channel 19)

### Wednesday, June 12

11:30 p.m.—"Rock and Roll Revival." Little Richard in his Mayan king garb, Chubby Checker, the Shirelles, the Five Satins, the Coasters, the Dovells and Gary U.S. Bonds star in this rehash of the past. (Channel 25)

### Thursday, June 13

7 p.m.—"George Plimpton: Shoot Out at Rio Lobo." George takes to the westerns in this rerun of a really funny comedy special. He gets to fight the Duke and this provides the latest in a series of amateur attempts. Ah, the idle rich. (Channel 25)

8 p.m.—Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe from the People's Republic of China show their stuff, including gymnastics, tumbling, juggling, and baton twirling. Graceful — and worth watching. (Channel 25)

9 p.m.—Movie. "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton play the psyche-beleagured couple of Edward Albee's blockbuster play about marital war. George Segal and Sandy Dennis are fantastic as the young couple who gets involved accidentally in George and Martha's self-destructive flings. Everyone's just wonderful, but unless you're in the mood for something gut-strong, stay away. (Channel 19)

11:30 p.m.—Little Dickie Cavett has a friendly little visit with Jeb Stuart Magruder, the nice young Junior League-CREEP guy who got sentenced to 10 months in the bad place for his participation in WG. (Channel 25)

12:10 p.m.—Movie. "To All My Friends on Shore." Gloria Foster and Dennis Hines star with Bill Cosby in this flicker about a black family trying to cope with the spectrum of poverty and discrimination. Should be worth putting your eyes to. (Channel 19)

### Friday, June 14

9 p.m.—Movie. "The Groundstar Conspiracy." I haven't seen this one, but Judy Crist says it's a super espionage melodrama—"tight, slam-bang, and suspenseful." If you can get anything out of that description, you'll probably watch it anyway. George Peppard plays the security chief of a secret US space center an a believer in wire taps and phone-bugging. (Hmmm, I wonder who they based this one on?) With Michael Sarrazin and Christine Belford. (Channel 10)

9:30 p.m.—Special. "Kissinger: An Action Biography." Henry the K recalls his German boyhood, his service with US Army Intelligence, and academic career in Harvard for starters, and then the pros take over with a "typical working day" in Washington. (When is that, may I ask?) And don't forget shuttle diplomacy, they haven't. You will vatch it and luff it! Required viewing for Henry-watchers. (Channel 25)

Edited by Julie Britt Byrum

**BLACK GODFATHER**  
...and he's takin' over the town!

**Hell Up in Harlem**

Samuel Z. Arkoff presents  
**FRED WILLIAMSON** in  
"HELL UP IN HARLEM"  
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**of age**

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**Atlantic II**

3220 TWO-NOTCH ROAD

Continuous  
From  
3:30

Last  
Complete  
Show  
9:00  
RATED X





## cinema

If you're thinking about going to a movie, call ahead to verify times and shows. Many area theatres are subject to last minute changes in schedule.

**ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790**

"The Chinese Godfather" rides merrily along in the path of two moneymaking movie ideas. If you go to this one, you'll go to anything. Shows at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

**ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790**

"Coming of Age". That one sounds too hot to handle. We'll see. And there's also "Open Air Bedroom." Now that's just fine, but pine needles can bother you at the damndest times... Think about it... Shows are continuous from 3:30 p.m.

**CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011**

"Foxy Brown" returns to Columbia for blood, guts, and death served up with plenty of sexy sauce. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

**CINE-ART THEATRE, 1017 Washington Street, 779-3039**

"Hell Up in Harlem" and "Black Mama, White Mama" are now showing at the

former hotspot in town, the sinny art. You'll be delighted to know that the FBI agents that get upset over "Miss Jones" saw the film for a final "disgusting", third time last Friday. Titter, titter. And once again, they were wearing their overcoats. Call the theatre for times.

**DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1100**

"The Paper Chase" with good ole hairy Timothy Bottoms and Lindsay Wagner again in this totally unrealistic but enjoyable film about chasing degrees and good grades at Harvard Law School. John Houseman as the mean ole prof gives a fantastic performance. Shows at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

**DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110**

"The Sting" is conning everybody after winning the Oscar this year for best picture. With Robert Shaw, Robert Redford, and Paul Newman. Shows at 2, 4:20, 6:40, and 9 p.m.

**FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212**

"The Exorcist" has sort of quieted sown of late. Signs of leaving are beginning to appear in the box office. Wait around for the second run before you rush out to spend a precious \$3 on it. Shows at 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 p.m.

**The Groove Tube**, one of the finest pieces of satire on our own beloved

intellectual vacuum will be playing very soon at the Fox. This is a coup for Columbia moviegoers and I wholeheartedly recommend it.

**GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Mall, Cayce, 796-0022**

"Jeremiah Johnson" is back, this time being touted as a "classic". The only reason it's classic is that Redford's star is ascending and everyone wants to clean up on him while the iron is hot. It's okay, but nothing to get excited about. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

**GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Center, 796-0022**

"The Three Musketeers" has just about everything for entertainment. With Faye Dunaway, Charlton Heston, Michael York, Geraldine Chaplin, Oliver Reed, and Richard Chamberlain. Shows at 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, and 9:15.

**JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson square, Downtown, 254-6731**

"The Great Gatsby" with its beautiful scenery, clothing, cars, and people is not exactly the way Scott Fitzgerald would have done it, but it's well worth seeing. Sam Waterston shines as Nick Carraway, with Robert Redford as Jay Gatsby, Mia Farrow, Lois Chiles, Scott Wilson, Karen Black, and Bruce Dern. Shows at 1, 3:40, 6:20, and 9 p.m.

**MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1050**

"Mark of the Devil, Part Two" is showing at this one. And who cares? Call the theatre for times, if you can ever get them.

**PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800**

"Hot Summer in Barefoot Country." This Academy-Award nominee is premiering in Columbia, the queen city of B-movies, and this one tops the list. Shows at 1, 2:40, 4:15, 5:55, 7:30, and 9:10 p.m.

**PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-5800**

"Dirty Mary, Crazy Larry" with Peter Fonda making the scene again after a hiatus from films and Susan George recreating the stable, homebody role she created in "Straw Dogs." Shows at 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10, and 9 p.m.

**RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228**

"Where the Red Fern Grows" is a pleasant outdoorsy, family-type film concerning a young boy and the animals in his life. Go only if you want your heart warmed. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

### CAMPUS FILMS

**Sunday, June 9**

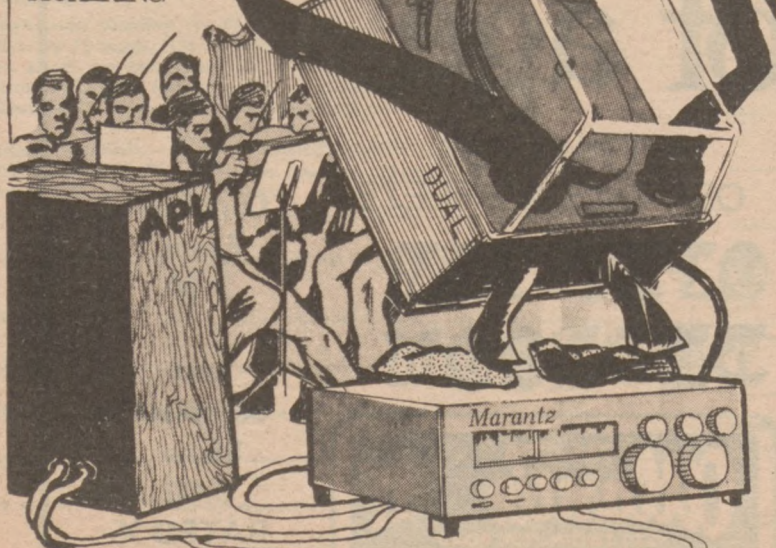
"The Lady Vanishes." (English, 1938). Directed by Alfred Hitchcock with Michael Redgrave. Madness and mayhem from the absolute master of shock. Awakening from

(Continued on page 16)

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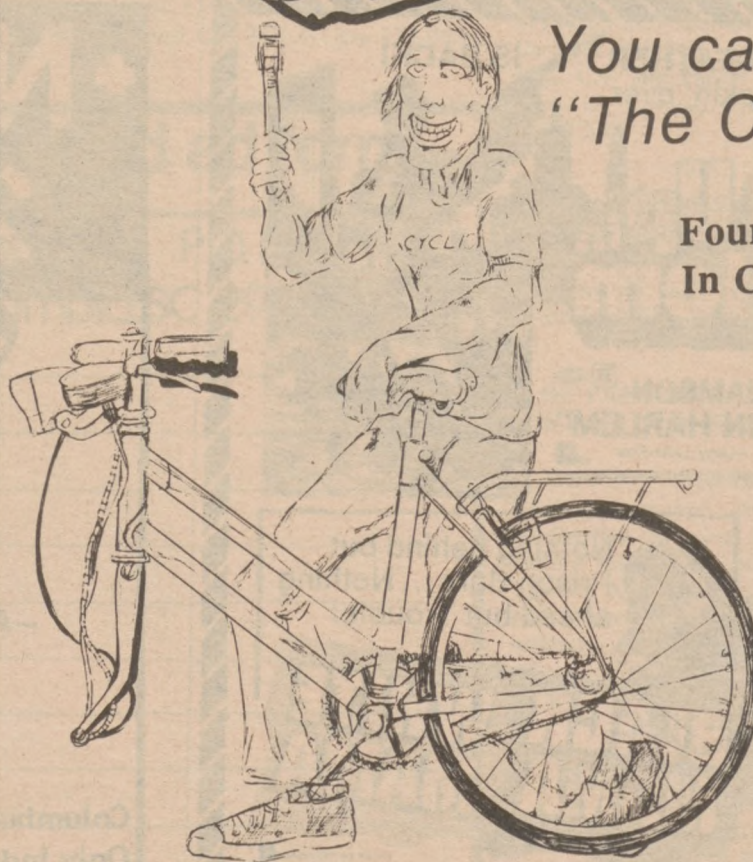


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